

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, NAGA-SAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"DERFFLINGER" Capt. G. Meiers	About THURSDAY, 17th December.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"BUELOW" Capt. H. Formes	WEDNESDAY, 30th December.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 31st December.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of January, 1909.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	"TOMKIN"	Charbonnel	21st Dec., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	"DUMBEA"	Boyer	22nd Dec., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SYDNEY	"HECTOR"	Heuric	4th Jan./09, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	"ERNEST SIMONS"	Girard	5th Jan./09, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta; Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

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For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

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BETWEEN
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Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	SHANGHAI	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	2nd half Dec.
TJIMAH	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHANGHAI	1st half Jan.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	1st half Feb.	SHANGHAI	1st half Feb.
TJIBODAS	JAVA		JAPAN	

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

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Hongkong, 14th December, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

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THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

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Sail every 10th March, 1909.

Intimation.

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No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns, for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Tugs (Screw Tugs) are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Locomotives of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

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Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama." Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[39]

Shipping—Steamers.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoon.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton.

or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

[31]

Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL ADVERTISING COLETTES.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

6108830K H3111111 & Co., Hongkong.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for

the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHENWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

[47]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CHINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars and Cuffs renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1908.

[64]

SHANGHAI LIBEL ACTION.

ERNEST THOMAS BETHELL, v. "NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS AND HERALD, LIMITED."

[Concluded from yesterday.]

Shanghai, 10th December.

Before Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, acting Judge, and Messrs. P. W. Massey, H. W. Daldy, C. M. Joyce, R. M. C. Wallace and W. H. Jackson (jurors).

The libel action at the instance of E. T. Bethell against the North China Daily News was continued to-day when the defendant's part of the case was heard. Mr. J. C. E. Douglas and Mr. H. Brown appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. T. Morgan Phillips and Mr. R. N. Macleod on behalf of the defendants.

In addressing the jury Mr. Morgan Phillips said that the case for the defendants had been clearly indicated by the pleadings which had been read and by the cross-examination of the plaintiff. "The issue before them, was a simple one, and he thought would give them but little trouble in coming to a decision upon it. Shortly the case for the defendants was this. The publication of the libel was admitted under circumstances to which he would allude later on. The defendants said that by their apology and other publications every reputation that was possible had been made to the plaintiff. They said that the plaintiff had suffered no damage, and further said that by certain indiscretions Mr. Bethell had caused the inception of this libel. Mr. Phillips dealt at length with Mr. Bethell's position in Korea, the War, and the relation of Japan to the country. Unfortunately there had been outbreaks of violence, skirmishes, bloodshed, and considerable loss of life. A patriotic association had been formed in Korea which was adverse to Japan, adverse to the government ruling Korea. Mr. Bethell's papers, as they knew, strongly supported this national movement, and the matter became so serious that the British Government had to intervene, and certain Orders in Council had to be passed.

His Lordship—They were not passed for that particular purpose. They were passed for the purpose of journalism in China quite as much as in Korea. They had no particular reference to Korea, and much less to Mr. Bethell.

Mr. Phillips—I am obliged for your Lordship's explanation as your Lordship knows so much more about it than I do.

His Lordship—I am sorry to interrupt but I cannot let that go as the opinion of the people in this court. I think you are under a misconception.

Mr. Phillips—I was rather guided by the information of my learned friend, Mr. Douglas, who referred to the Order in Council as the Bethell Order.

Mr. Douglas—I was guided by the Crown Advocate. (Laughter.)

Proceeding, Mr. Phillips said that they would agree that Mr. Bethell's policy in respect to his newspapers was an indiscreet one, was mischievous, and was dangerous. He was inciting a weak people, an unwelcome people, to try to get rid of the overwhelming power of Japan. It was a policy which was not likely to succeed, which led to trouble, to bloodshed and to loss of life. Suspicions regarding the National Debt Redemption Fund were aroused in Seoul towards the end of August, and Yang Ki-tak was ultimately charged with embezzling a portion of these funds. He had been committed for trial and ultimately acquitted. Mr. Phillips did not place these matters before the jury for the purpose of discrediting Mr. Bethell, but to show that Mr. Bethell by his conduct in Korea had assumed a prominent public position in an important public matter. Public men, especially in such a political matter as Mr. Bethell was engaged in were likely to be calumniated and maligned, and that apparently had been the lot of Mr. Bethell.

It was, from that standpoint that he asked the jury, and he thought they must view the case in that light, that this was a libel on a public man, in a controversial and political matter, and there was a great distinction between this libel, which they were now considering, and one which he ventured to bring before them for a moment. In this compact foreign settlement of their every incident of interest was thoroughly discussed, and some months ago there was a case of libel tried in this court, in which, unfortunately, the N. C. Daily News was defendant. It was a libel upon two private gentlemen in their professional capacity. It was unfortunately a serious libel, and the jury took a serious view of it, and awarded heavy damages. It was not for him to discuss the findings of the jury or the reasons which actuated them. It might be that they thought that if greater care had been taken in dealing with the matter there, on the spot in Shanghai, that the matter would not have been published in the paper. The reason he drew their attention to this was to point out that that libel case which had been tried some months ago and the one before them were on entirely different footings, and the standpoint from which they must view this case was that it was a libel on a person who had adopted a public position in the matter to which he had alluded, namely, the National Debt Redemption Fund, and his attitude towards the Japanese Government. Mr. Phillips then quoted the libellous telegram, and drew attention to the opening phrase. "It is reported from Japanese sources." That was correct, for the Japanese telegrams had stated that Mr. Bethell had confessed to misappropriation. It was suggested that there should have been an apology on receipt of the second telegram, but it was utterly impossible to insert an apology until further inquiries had been made or until they had received further intelligence with regard to this story. In addition to an apology Mr. Bethell had confessed the round sum of Yen 25,000 as damages. It seemed to counsel an extraordinary demand to make in the first letter complaining of the libel. Mr. Phillips considered the apology in the N. C. Daily News as ample, and the succeeding publications as evidence of the bona fide of the paper. After all that had appeared in the N. C. Daily News

there was still this demand for an ample apology, and the payment of a sum of \$25,000, which was an unreasonable demand, and which clearly indicated the object of Mr. Bethell in going on with these proceedings, namely, the enforcement of the payment of a large sum by way of damages. Why did not he make some practicable suggestion in reply to the letters he received? Every apology had been made that was required. Further apology he did not wish further publicity in the N. C. Daily News he did not wish for. What he did wish for, and what he hoped to get was satisfaction by means of large damages. Every stigma has been removed, and counsel could only imagine that seeing his learned friend, Mr. Douglas, with his pockets bulging with damages, which had been obtained very properly a few months ago, encouraged Mr. Bethell to the idea that he might leave Shanghai with his pockets in an equally desirable condition. (Laughter.) It was obvious, he suggested, that it was money, and that only that Mr. Bethell required to satisfy him in this matter. They suggested that Mr. Bethell had brought this trouble upon himself. He had lent Yen 25,000 to Mr. Martine. Mr. Phillips was not to attempt to justify the libel, to show that he appropriated funds, but what he did say was that Mr. Bethell had acted in an extremely indiscreet manner. In the witness box Mr. Bethell had treated the matter in a somewhat hesitating way, and Mr. Phillips asked the jury to come to the conclusion that he had lent the money on a personal security. The sole object of the questions which had been put to him in respect to that fund and his advice to Mr. Martine was to show that he acted indiscreetly, and that at that meeting, and subsequently he certainly gave his Japanese opponents a handle upon which to hang this libel. They had telegraphed to Japan to say that Mr. Bethell had confessed to misappropriation. Of course it was a distortion of the fact, but there had been some ground for them to believe this statement. That was the inception of the libel. They did not say he acted dishonestly in regard to this fund, but they would say that he acted so indiscreetly and in such an unbusinesslike way that he gave grounds for the Japanese telegrams. If they thought the advancing of money to Mr. Martine on note of hand was an unbusinesslike proceeding—one could speak of it more harshly—was he entitled to go to a jury and ask for \$25,000? The North China Daily News was not seeking for advancement by means of libel actions. There lay the irony of this proceeding. There were many papers and publications in Shanghai, it seemed to counsel, anxious to find libel actions. Speaking metaphorically, they had their heads through the canvas, shouting, "Three shots a penny," and offering a handsome prize. There seemed to be no one keen to compete, because there was no handsome prize at the other side of the screen. The honour that had been awarded to the N. C. Daily News had not been sought for, and he was bound to tell them that the Directors received it with the worst possible grace. They said, "We don't want it. Take the beastly thing away, and give it to the God-damn." (Laughter.) In conclusion Mr. Phillips submitted that it was not within the bounds of possibility that living in Korea this libel could affect or damage the plaintiff, and if any damage had been done it would be adequately repaired by the smallest coin in the British currency. He proceeded to call evidence.

Owen M. Green, assistant editor of the N. C. Daily News, said that he had been engaged in journalism for ten years, and came to Shanghai in June, 1907. He was for close on three years correspondent in Paris, and for two years correspondent in Rome for the Morning Leader. Having also had experience on the editorial staff. The practice in sending news if one had no personal knowledge of the fact was to quote the source of information, but the general rule in copying from papers was to give the names. When such a telegram was received by a paper the practice was to keep as near to the original wording as possible. On Aug. 30th Mr. Bell was away, and witness was editing the N. C. Daily News. He inserted the telegram in the ordinary way. Previously the N. C. Daily News had published information regarding Yang Ki-tak and Mr. Bethell, all of which had been put in the same way. The libel complained of came from their To be correspondent. On the 15th August the letter from Cross and Yamashita arrived and at once steps were taken to stop the sale of the issue. There were no means of telegraphing to anyone to stop the sales. The only agent they had was in London and he received nine copies a week and sold about three. The other agents they had were for collecting advertisements and not for sales. Copies of the paper containing the apology would have gone to all the places to which the libel went. The leader with reference to the trial had been written with the case of Mr. Bethell in mind, though it would probably have been written in any case.

Cross-examined—He had no knowledge of any untrue publications regarding Mr. Bethell previously. Mr. Douglas is alluded to in the N. C. Daily News of October 21st, 1907, in which was a telegram regarding the trial of Mr. Bethell before Mr. Cockburn stating among other things that the case had been transferred to Hongkong, and also that he would be fined in Hongkong, and also that he would be fined £300 for his violent utterances. Their Tokyo correspondent was on the staff of the Kokumin Shimbu.

Mr. Douglas—As editor of a paper do you know whether the court at Hongkong had jurisdiction over a British subject at Seoul? No; I do not.

Mr. Douglas—Quite interesting. Have you ever found with reference to cases in Korea any bias in your Tokyo correspondent? Not with regard to foreigners. Containing witness said they had not changed their correspondent. He did not think it would have been a proper thing to have inserted a footnote to the telegram of the confession of misappropriation stating that they published it with all reserves.

(Continued on page 4.)

Intimation.

Powell's
GRAND
CHRISTMAS
BAZAAR

NOW OPEN.

TOYS

Every conceivable
kind of Toy,
From 10 Cents to 35 Dollars.

DOLLS

A gorgeous array of
Fairies, dressed,
partly dressed and
undressed,
From 25 Cents to 30 Dollars each.

ANIMALS

Including:
Polar Bears, Grizzly Bears, Teddy
Bears, Hares, Rabbits, Terriers,
Bulldogs, Spaniels, Monkeys, Cats,
Donkeys, Horses, Elephants,
etc., etc., etc.

GAMES

All the newest
Parlour Games,
Comprising:
Cups and Balls, Garden Throwing,
Peg Quoits, Captive Skittles,
Ballooning, Sea Fights, New Hopla,
Pop in Taw, Atlas Race Games,
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Giggle Goggle, Ring Pitch,
etc., etc., etc.XMAS TREE
Decorations
and Ornaments
GALORE.Rocking Horses,
Tricycles,
Hobby Horses,
&c., &c., &c.

Fancy Goods.

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1908.

SHANGHAI LIBEL ACTION.

(Continued from page 2.)

Re-examined—He did not think that the Japanese correspondent was to blame in this case. The court then adjourned for the afternoon. On returning in the afternoon Mr. Macleod called.

Y. Anderson, chairman of the directors of the defendant company, who said that at the time the libel was published he was in Shanghai but not in the best of health. Shortly afterwards he left for Weihaiwei and returned on Oct. 28. The following day he went to the Daily News office and after being shown the correspondence he decided to call a board meeting. The meeting was held on the 30th, and it was decided to take legal advice and that witness should write to Mr. Bethell. Witness wrote the letter as contained in the statement of defence. He did not then know that Mr. Bethell had left Seoul. He received no acknowledgment to the letter. Before the libel was published witness did not know about the telegram.

Cross-examined—Witness considered it necessary to call a board meeting. The apology had already been published at that time. Witness had read Mr. Bell's letter to plaintiff's solicitors, which was written without prejudice. Mr. Douglas—Don't you think it would have been much better for you to put in a more ample apology?

Witness—We consulted Messrs. Stokes and Platt and Drummond White-Cooper and they both told us that the one already published was ample.

In further answer to Mr. Douglas witness said he understood that Mr. Bethell went to Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. McNill before he consulted Mr. Brown and Mr. Douglas.

This closed the case for the defence and Mr. Macleod addressed the jury. The question for them to decide was, as had already been stated, a very simple one, viz. how much would they award Mr. Bethell as damages? Referring to Mr. Bethell, counsel said it was an undoubted fact that he was a public character, having made himself so in Korea of his own accord. Mr. Macleod then dealt with the libel and the apology, the latter of which, he submitted, as published in the Daily News and contained in Mr. Anderson's letter, was ample. Mr. Bethell was only entitled to recover damages which he had either already suffered or was reasonably likely to suffer. Mr. Bethell had not proved to them that he had suffered any damages or that he was likely to suffer damages, and this being so counsel asked the jury to say that he had not been damaged. At the conclusion of his address Mr. Macleod asked the jury to mark their opinion of Mr. Bethell's behavior and award to him only nominal damages.

Mr. Douglas next addressed the jury. They had heard Mr. Bethell, and they could not be of any other opinion than that he was a straightforward and honorable man and as far as journalism was concerned he stood for all that was best in journalism. He had been editing an independent paper and writing what he believed to be true in the interests of a people and a country not strictly his own. Mr. Douglas referred the jury to the serious nature of the libel itself in saying that Mr. Bethell had confessed to a criminal offence, and contended that the defendant ought to have known of the press campaign which was being made by the Japanese against Mr. Bethell. The whole gist of the action was that Mr. Bethell had been guilty of graft in Korea, and to this the defendants had lent themselves by frequently accepting the telegrams from their Japanese correspondent in Tokyo without first ascertaining whether they were based upon true or false statements. Mr. Douglas asked the jury to consider the conduct of the defendants at the trial, and submitted that on the word of the defendant's counsel alone in the conduct of the case the jury would be disposed to award very heavy damages. For two and a half hours Mr. Bethell had been kept in the witness box undergoing a most bitter cross-examination. Mr. Douglas referred to the remarks which Mr. Phillips had made about him in connection with the previous libel action in which he was a party, and said those remarks would have been better not made.

In summing up his Lordship said that the jury would have to remember that they had a kind of problem in moral algebra. They had to arrive at two things—what was the amount of reputation Mr. Bethell had lost, and what was the amount that should be paid to him. First what was Mr. Bethell's character before this libel? So far as they knew he was of the average character of the Englishman in the East, and apart from that the only evidence that had been given was that in October, 1907, he had been tried by Mr. Cockburn and bound over and in June last had been tried and found guilty of conduct calculated to stir up enmity between the Government and subjects of Korea. His Lordship could not see in any of that the least evidence in Mr. Bethell's character of a man who would be likely to misappropriate funds. It might make him a very ineligible member of a "Peace or Any Price" society or a Quakers' Society, but it did not show the least bit that he was dishonest in the way that this libel represented him to be dishonest. They would then start off with a man of an average good character. Proceeding they must give value to the fact that in the telegram they had mentioned the authority of Japanese telegrams, and the phrase "reported from Japanese sources." They had to consider what effect that would have on the mind of an average Englishman reading it. Would he look on that telegram in the same way, would he give it the same value as he would to a telegram stating that the correspondent of the paper reported it, or the Times in London said so? Was there not a very great difference in the nature or conclusion in as much as Japanese sources and Japanese telegrams were referred to? His Lordship then passed on to deal with the evidence in mitigation. There was the argument of Mr. Phillips which seemed to be supported by the evidence that the libel was

due a great deal to Mr. Bethell's own indiscretion in the way in which he dealt with these funds. If they thought so it would be something presumably in mitigation of damages. In the next place they had to consider the apology and other contradictions. If the apology had been frank, without shuffling or casuistry, it would go a long way to wipe out the effect of the libel. After hearing Mr. Green's evidence the conclusion his Lordship came to was that at the very worst they had been negligent. They would have seriously to consider whether Mr. Bethell ought not to have accepted the offer of the N. C. D. News and if they held so it seemed to him that they could not give him very much more than he would have received then.

His Lordship gave judgment accordingly.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,
1898.APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHAN SUI CHI, of Nos. 95 and 95 C, Road East, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, carrying on business of Aerated Water Manufacturers, in co-partnership with CHU SHUN YU and CHU SHUN CHO, at Victoria aforesaid, under the style of the Connaught Aerated Water Factory (in Chinese styled "The On Lok Aerated Water Factory") 安樂汽水房, have, on the 11th day of January, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The Representation within a circle of a lion standing on a globe, in the back ground on the left of the figure the sun rising from the sea and on the right three ships and the Chinese words 醒獅商標 meaning "Awakening Lion Trade Mark."

In the names of CHAN SUI CHI, CHAN KAM YU and CHU SHUN CHO, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in respect of AERATED WATERS in Class 44 since the year 1903.

A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 16th day of October, 1908.

WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT
FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE)

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of
The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,
PERNOT BISCUITS,
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1908.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 175 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask
ex Factory.

In Bags of 150 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag
ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG, 15th August, 1908.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LIMITED, have now 40,000 Cubic feet of
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.
Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver
perishable goods.

W. W. PARLAV,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1908.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 19th of December,
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 19th of December, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 23rd of
December, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Underwriter.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1908.

Consignees.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ARAGONIA,"

Captain Meyer, having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for countersignature
by the Underwriter and to take immediate
delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 17th inst., will be sub-
ject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 16th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office,
Hongkong, 10th December, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"DELTA,"
FROM BOMBAY, GOLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. India.

From Australia, ex S.S. China.

From Calcutta, ex S.S. Sirdar.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. &
P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
5 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Diminished Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1908.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"BARCELONA,"

Captain Porzilius, having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for countersignature
by the Underwriter and to take immediate
delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 2nd inst., will be sub-
ject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 21st inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office,
Hongkong, 15th December, 1908.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M. of the 17th inst. will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1908.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEDI,"

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 21st inst. will be
subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriter on or before the
28th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 21st inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1908.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,
within their Sales Rooms,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW & ON FRIDAY NEXT,
the 17th and 18th DECEMBER respectively, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M.,
A RARE COLLECTION OF EXAMPLES
OF
JAPANESE HIGH ART.

This collection was gathered together by prominent Members of the Art Society of
Japan for display in THE ART GALLERY at Tokio on the occasion of the Great Exhibition
arranged to take place during 1912, on account of the postponement of which the collection
has been brought to this city for sale.

Such an opportunity of acquiring objects of Japanese High Art seldom occurs.

On View on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1908.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION
OF

OIL PAINTINGS,

from the PARIS SALON,

COMPRISING PAINTINGS BY THE WELL-KNOWN

ARTISTS:

Charpentier, Renard, Serret, Didier,
Pinggera, Ferry, Paulus, Dupin, Gerard,
Lionetti, Constantin, Mayard, Montreu,
Lencir, Holmstedt, Artot, Berquin, &c., &c.

ON

the 21st & 22nd DECEMBER, 1908, commencing
each day at 2.30 P.M. in the City Hall
(St. Andrew's).

N.B.—The attention of the Public is drawn to this opportunity of
purchasing valuable works of art, which are the finest that have ever
been offered for sale in this Colony.

Catalogues on application.

G. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1908.

Intimations

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'ARQUILL STREET,
HONGKONG

Established since 1880

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRUGGISTS' (PATENT) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in
the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Moisan, Jobert,
Vieljeux and others, combines all the desiderata to be
sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every-
thing hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 marks

very short time, often a few days only, remove all dis-
charges, effectually suppressing injections, the use of
which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma,
and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it
will be found an infallible remedy, affording prompt
relief when other well-tried remedies have been exhausted.

THERAPION No. 2

is a powerful, reliable, and all-dispelling remedy for
all kinds of secondary symptoms, such as rheumatism,
and all diseases for which it has been so much in fashion
in the medical world, which is a guarantee of its
value for the relief of the patient's suffering. This preparation
purifies the whole system through the blood, and the
result is a healthy and vigorous man.

THERAPION No. 3

is a powerful, reliable, and all-dispelling remedy for
all kinds of secondary symptoms, such as rheumatism,
and all diseases for which it has been so much in fashion
in the medical world, which is a guarantee of its
value for the relief of the patient's suffering. This preparation
purifies the whole system through the blood, and the
result is a healthy and vigorous man.

THERAPION

is a powerful, reliable, and all-dispelling remedy for
all kinds of secondary symptoms, such as rheumatism,
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value for the relief of the patient's suffering. This preparation
purifies the whole system through the blood, and the
result is a healthy and vigorous man.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILL STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

OF THE

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

PERFUMERY.

A Fine Selection of the CHOICE FRENCH PERFUMES in Elegant Fancy Boxes, Caskets and Cut Glass Bottles; also ELEGANT SOAPS, TOILET WATERS, HAIR WASHES, from the following Celebrated Houses—Atkinson, Piver, Roger and Gallet, Rigaud, Houbigant, &c.

Specially selected for our Christmas Sale by our London House.

The following are highly recommended, and are very suitable for presents:

Ideal Perfume, Fleurs D'Amour, Bouquet des Amours, Lillian Hay, 4711 Eau de Cologne, Farina's Original Genuine Eau de Cologne, Peau d'Espagne, Trella Incarnate, Azarea, Camia, &c., &c.

YE OLDE ENGLISH
LAVENDER WATER
(In Elegant Bottles).

Safranor, Vera Violetta, Coeur du Jeannette, Mes Delices, Violet Merveille, Floramyl.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to newsmen. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1908.

A STIMULANT FOR CANTON.

From the report published in yesterday's issue it is evident that the representations of His Excellency Chang, Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces, have been more successful in pushing forward the interests of the Hunan-Hupeh section of the Canton-Hankow railway than those submitted with respect to the line running through Kwangtung and Kwangsi. It is reported, and there is every likelihood that the telegraphed account will be found correct, that Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shih-kai have been in negotiation with J. O. P. Bland, the energetic representative of the British and Chinese Corporation, with the object of raising a loan of 20 million dollars which is to be devoted towards the construction of the grand trunk line through the two important provinces of Hunan and Hupeh. The necessity of raising a loan for the purpose of carrying the line through Hunan is obvious, when it is remembered that despite repeated efforts on the part of the Provincial Government to induce the Hunanese to take a financial interest in the trunk railway the subscriptions received are practically nil. The Hunanese are a conservative people, content to remain undisturbed by the turmoil of the outer world. The capital, Changsha, is a city of retired officials, who have decided to end their days in peace and will have nothing to do with speculative concerns. The Hunanese, as a recent writer put it, "show their sturdy independence by refusing to put up a single cash for the projected line, though they have been invited more than once to do so. They will not trust the officials with their money, though the province is wealthy and awaiting a development

that the railway would in part bring to it. Hunan is, of course, a very old part of China, and it seems strange to use the word development in a country that has been peopled for thousands of years by inhabitants who have for so long been living in circumstances of comparative comfort." It will therefore be seen that in face of the attitude of the people of Hunan it was necessary, if the railway was to be built within a reasonable space of time, to raise a loan for the purpose and the services of the British and Chinese Corporation, which has already proved so valuable an auxiliary in providing for the railway needs of China, were naturally requisitioned. We may take it for granted that the loan will as usual be arranged through the medium of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose operations in this direction have now assumed such enormous dimensions that it is rapidly becoming a notable factor in the material development of the Middle Kingdom. The loan should be arranged without much difficulty and may be expected to contribute still further to the reputation and importance of the Corporation in the financial world. The fact that the authorities in the North are so thoroughly alive to the advantages to be derived from the construction of the section in question that they are prepared to contract a foreign loan is order that the work may be proceeded with as soon as possible is proof of the somewhat more enlightened views which are entertained by the Chinese officials. As a writer in a Northern contemporary has pointed out: "The successful inauguration of the work on the Tientsin-Pukou Railway has shown that a foreign loan does not necessarily put the control of a railway into the hands of foreigners, it being only necessary to see to it that the loan agreement entered into between borrower and lender be properly and carefully drawn up, so as to keep the control in the hands of the former and not of the latter." The loan agreement should have the further effect of stimulating the somewhat builders of the railway through Kwangtung and Kwangsi to awakened activity. Far too long has the extension of the line to Hankow been held up by the squabbles and bickering among shareholders and directors of the Yueh-Han railway. Years have elapsed since the people of the Kwang provinces were induced to subscribe towards the construction of the line which would bring Canton into direct communication with the capital of the Empire, and still there is nothing or practically nothing to show for the time that has been wasted. It had been hoped that when H.E. Chang Chih-tung was appointed superintendent of the section running through to Hunan that there would be a noteworthy advance in the operations; but circumstances have occurred which have prevented Chang Chih-tung from personally taking over control of the management, and unless the shareholders take drastic steps to compel the board of directors to proceed with the work of construction it does not seem as if there would be any marked improvement in the methods of the directorate for some time to come. No wonder that the second call on those to whom were allotted shares has proved a partial failure, only about a fifth of the total amount expected having been received. So long as there is nothing tangible to show for the millions that the people of all classes have poured into the railway fund, and so long as the directors proceed at a snail's gallop, the interest originally evoked in the scheme which had for its purpose the construction of a Chinese railway, with Chinese capital, and by Chinese labour, and under the supervision of Chinese engineers is bound to wither away and stagnate. It is therefore to be hoped that when news of the new loan has percolated through the provinces and the directorate is roused to a proper sense of its responsibilities impetus will be given to the completing of a work which will benefit not merely the present shareholders, but the people throughout the two Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi and, also, in a lesser degree, of the Empire as a whole. Whether the plan of the Canton Viceroy to raise a British loan, with which to proceed with the line through the territory under his rule will be successfully engineered remains an open question, but anything would be an advance on the present deadlock. In fact, renewed interest in the railway would probably divert public attention from the unfortunate incidents which are being utilised by agitators to excite popular opinion against foreigners, and for that reason alone any differences of judgment that might occur in the councils of the railway directors would be welcomed as a happy relief from the continual wallowing of the Self-Government Society and the absurd talk about boycotts.

CHINA'S CHAOTIC CURRENCY.

"The Tientsin Mint has finished minting the first lot of the new one-tael coins numbering 40,000 and has sent them to the Board of Finance. It is believed that the accounts for the current month will be paid with these coins." If the foregoing statement were to be taken as an indication that the adoption of a uniform standard currency was about to be adopted throughout the length and breadth of

China it might be cause for satisfaction among those who are financially interested in the future of the Empire. On several occasions, of late, rumours emanating from the capital have encouraged the belief that China was at last considering the advisability of giving effect to one of the most important articles in the treaty of 1901, but nothing has eventuated. China still stands by its chaotic currency system, which is one of the greatest puzzles and sources of financial demerit extant. The reason of this inert attitude on the part of the officials may be found, to a certain extent, in the immense profits which are to be derived from the minting of silver tokens of a weight and fineness which have been calculated to yield the best remunerative results, irrespective of the influence on the money market. Nobody relishes the idea of relinquishing a certain source of income, and Chinese officials are no more given to philanthropic propositions than those of other countries—to put it mildly. But when all these reports regarding the proposed uniform currency are current, it is evident that the subject is securing more attention than has hitherto been given to it, and that the question may be settled on an equitable basis before the present generation has disappeared. Some of the difficulties which confront the financial reforms are, however, of an exceptional character. Sir Alexander Hosie, the Commercial Attaché to the British Legation at Peking, has pointed out the conflicting interests that are at stake in regard to the currency problem. "At the present moment," he says, "there is no silver coin of universal acceptance throughout China. Some years ago the Hupeh mint coined an issue of Kuping tael pieces, and it was thought for a time that the Government had decided on the tael piece as the uniform silver coin, but the issue was called in after a time, and the provincial mints continue to issue each its own coins, the tendency being to turn out as many as possible of the subsidiary coins which yield a much larger profit than dollars." He has given a lively description of his experience at the telegraph office in Hoonan, at which he rendered three Chinese dollars of the Pe-yang mint and one of the Hupeh mint—dollars circulating in two provinces between which Hoonan lies. For the benefit of those who have a calculating bent Sir Alexander Hosie's statement may be quoted, the cost of the telegraphic message being, it should be explained, \$3.62. "On each of the Peiyang dollars the discount was 20 cash, a total of 100 cash

The copper exchange of the foreign dollar was then 90-1 cash or 92-10 cash pieces, so that four foreign dollars were worth 3,600 cash. My four Chinese dollars were, however, worth only 3,300 cash. Had I tendered foreign dollars I was entitled to 40 cents change or 360 cash, but from this had to be deducted 100 cash, and I received only 260-10 cash pieces, thus losing 100 cash because I used the coins of the country in which I was travelling. But I lost more than 100 cash because Hoonan, as compared with other provinces, has succeeded in maintaining the face value of its copper coins and not one of the 26-10 cash pieces which I received as change was minted in Hoonan. The above is a pretty illustration of the injury that is done in China by the ill-regulated coining of the provincial mints and of the necessity that exists for a uniform silver coin that will be accepted throughout the Empire. Sir Alexander Hosie states that in some parts of China only British and Mexican dollars are accepted at par, while even the best of the Chinese dollars are subject to discount. His remedy is the coining of a silver dollar of sufficient fineness and weight to hold its own with the British or Mexican dollar. He holds that its coinage should be restricted to a few mints under careful supervision, and it should bear the name of no particular mint. A statement in Chinese that it is the product of the Chinese Government mint should suffice. Subsidiary silver pieces of 40 cents and 20 cents of equal fineness with the dollar and of proportionate weight would also be necessary, but pieces of 10 cents and 5 cents should contain more alloy. This dollar should, after a fixed and reasonable time, be made the only legal tender in payment of all Government dues, duties and the subsidiary coins up to certain fixed amounts. But to complete the uniformity more is required. The over-issue of new copper coins, while proving a source of great profit to the mints, has already done incalculable harm to the people. The number of 10-cash coins in 1907 was at the lowest estimate 2,000,000,000. This old cash pieces have largely disappeared and the new coins, having as a rule lost much of their face value, do not readily lend themselves for fractional use in a country where the necessities of life are comparatively cheap and a single cash may make a purchase. With regard to the relation of the subsidiary coinage to the dollar, Sir Alexander Hosie remarks that as there is no fixed exchange between silver dollars and copper the first essential seems to be to fix that exchange, and there seems no reason why China should not fix the value of a uniform dollar at 1,000 cash already possessing as she does the decimal system in her silver coinage. As in the case of the suggested uniform dollar, the copper coins

should be marked "Chinese Government Mint" and bear the name of no particular mint or province. That the sum of 1,000 cash or the equivalent thereof in copper coins is a fair and reasonable exchange may be gathered from their present depreciated value. At places so remote as Chungking, Shanghai, Nanking, Changfu and Peking a dollar could recently purchase 1,070-1080 1,150, 1,118, 900 and 1,130-1,150 cash respectively, or an average of about 1,077 and there is no reason why with proper restrictions, they should not appreciate in value to about 1,000 when at their first introduction, about 880 cash or 88-10 cash coins went to the dollar. Indeed, on the first issue of these copper coins from the Canton mint their relation to silver was clearly stated. What is now known as the 10-cash coin was named "1 cent," and it bore an inscription in Chinese that 100 were the equivalent of \$1. This coin was necessarily abandoned when the other mints began to pour out their 10-cash pieces. It may be said that the trade of China is carried on in silver, but the bed rock of retail trade on which wholesale trade rests is cash, and it is exceedingly important that silver and copper should be placed on a footing of exact relationship. Possibly the new issue by the Tientsin Mint of taels, which are preferred by Northern Chinese to dollars as was pointed out in a recent article, may signify the beginning of an attempt to reduce the currency system to something like uniformity, but it will take many more than 40,000 to effect any appreciable result.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A FIRE occurred last night at No. 47, Cochrane Street. The extent of the damage is not known.

IP SHIU, a carpenter, of 257, Second Street, was arrested yesterday by a Naval Yard policeman for larceny. He was accused of stealing a quantity of brass, the property of the Admiralty. In the Police Court, to-day, he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

THE opium monopoly in Netherlands India now yields a net revenue of over 17 millions of guilders, a steady increase being one marked feature. The gross revenue from the drug stands at over 23 millions of guilders. The Government is trying to lessen the consumption of opium by raising the price, but so far has met with no success.

WE are requested by the Superiores of the Asile de la Sainte Enfance to thank the ladies who had charge of the stalls, the Major and Officers of the 10th Mahrattas for kindly allowing their Band to play at the Bazaar, the Star Ferry Co. for giving a free passage to the Band, and all who attended the sale. The sale will be continued at the Convent until Christmas Eve.

THE depression in the shipping business seems to have reached a climax in Japan. According to the *Osaka Mainichi*, there are now 26 steamers laid up idle, representing an aggregate tonnage of 56,639. This is attributed chiefly to the depression of the trade with Saigon, Rangoon, and Java. Even those vessels still being run are reported to be working at a loss.

A COUPLE residing at 4, Third Street, West Point, by name Chiu Chou-Hin was charged in the Police Court, this forenoon, with obtaining a box of opium from a Chinese doctor under false pretences, and (2) with entering a house at 93, Market Street, Hunghom, on the 13th instant and stealing a quantity of cigarettes and molasses seeds. On each charge he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A KIAOCHAU dispatch to the *Asahi* reports that the German Government has approved an increase in the emoluments of the German Minister and the secretaries and interpreters in the German Legation in Peking. The German Government has decided to establish a consulate at Harbin and has approved an appropriation of 17,500 marks for the cost of the reconstruction of the Consulate buildings at Tientsin and Chefoo.

"No damages can be allowed for sentimental considerations" were the words Mr. Hastings submitted in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction this afternoon, in the case in which Yun Wan, a coal-coolie residing at No. 10, Cochrane Street, sued the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., to recover the sum of \$1,000 as compensation for the loss of his wife, who met her death as the result of a collision between the steamer *Longyang* and a passenger boat (No. 2565 H) reported to have taken place on the 19th June last. The sequel of the somewhat interesting case was reached this afternoon, when further evidence was taken, at the conclusion of which Mr. Justice Gompertz awarded judgment to the defendants (Jardine Matheson & Co.) with costs.

THE result of the working of the Amagasaki Cotton Spinning Company for the half-year which is about to close appears to be satisfactory, reports the *Japan Chronicle*. The net profit of the company for the period is estimated at ¥375,850, including a surplus of ¥120,000 brought over from the preceding period. Of this amount it is proposed to allot ¥30,000 for the depreciation of the buildings and machinery, ¥50,000 for the reserve, ¥14,500 for bonuses of officials, and to distribute ¥144,250 as a dividend at the rate of 50 per cent. per annum. Carrying forward the balance of ¥127,000. The building for the company's new mill at Tsuromi is expected to be completed before the end of this month. About 80 per cent of the machinery and plant ordered from abroad has arrived, and it is expected that the new mill will be able to begin operations by March next.

S.S. "CHIYO MARU."

SISTER SHIP OF S.S. "TENYO MARU."

The magnificent new triple screw steel steamer *Chiyo Maru*, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, will be due to arrive in Hongkong on the 1st December, and will inaugurate her initial voyage on the Trans-Pacific run, starting from Hongkong on December 26th at noon.

This palatial steamer is a sister ship of the s.s. *Tenyo Maru*, for several months in the service, and is equipped with all the very latest modern improvements known to the maritime world; she is an all burner of the latest approved type, equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus and luxuriously furnished throughout without regard to expense.

This steamer will sail from Hongkong on the run of the s.s. *Hongkong Maru*, which will proceed to Japan for extensive repairs and improvements before being again placed in the service.

CAUSEWAY BAY DISTURBED.

PURSUING ALLEGED THIEVES.

Just before dawn broke over Causeway Bay to-day a terrible noise was heard coming from one of the buildings. It started with a heart-rending groan and continued with a series of short, but loud howls, followed by the sharp shrill blasts of a police-whistle—a racket as if some person had "choked" something disagreeable and medical assistance was required, and could not be obtained.

The wailing, the yelling, and the whistling awoke the notables of the district and sent them flying to their windows in a great state of alarm. Of course, everybody thought that murder was being committed. By this time a good-sized crowd had assembled in the street, all anxious to discover from where the noise came.

It might be mentioned that during the commotion, a certain gentleman rushed out from his house, in time to see a Chinaman running past the Cotton Mills premises. Believing that he was the "murderer," our hero, who is a champion runner of Causeway Bay, having covered the hundred yards in three hours, or thereabouts, pursued the ruffian.

"If you want to lose your life," said the pursued individual, "come after me." The hero, who can flip the scales at very nearly three hundred, replied, somewhat aggressively, "I am coming." The chase lasted for about two minutes, when our hero, having lost his wind, decided that he was not built for such "hard work." The alleged thieves, in the circumstances, escaped.

The scene was one of great excitement; the thieves, if they were, escaped, as we have said before, owing to the fact that the hero after continuing the chase for about three seconds, fell over himself, and by the time he was picked up, the alleged robbers had disappeared.

It was stated when inquiries were made by certain parties, who had been disturbed by the noise, that an attempt had been made to remove a safe from a building in the neighbourhood. The robbers, under the pretence of being night coolies, entered the house, and were about to perform their nefarious deed when the watchman discovered them. They attacked the watchman most brutally, and having laid him out, left the premises.

Causeway Bay has not recovered from the shock yet.

JAPANESE COTTON YARN.

THE LOTTERY SCHEME.

The low market of silver, which recently touched a nadir, has discouraged exporters of yarn, and the market has continued to decline. On Friday the quotation for silver slightly rose, the figures on the Osaka Yarn Exchange opening higher as a result. On Saturday a further rise was shown, the quotations on that day comparing with Friday's as follows:—

Dec. 5, Dec. 4.
December delivery ¥103.80 ¥103.75
January 104.50 104.30
February 104.50 104.65

The proposal to continue the issue of prize tickets on the sale of yarn in China, the term for which expires at the end of this month, has received a check. As already mentioned the Shanghai Municipal Council has renewed the protest against the scheme, and the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association is now inclined to abandon the project. There is now little possibility of the scheme being continued after this month, and in the interests of sound trading the decision to abandon this method of increasing the sale of yarn will be welcomed.

RAUB-GOLD-MINE.

The following is the result of crushing operations at Raub for the four weeks ending 5th instant:—

Bukit Komar. Stone crushed	3,890 tons
Gold obtained	885 ounces
Average per ton	455 dwt
Bukit Malacca. Stone crushed	2,100 tons
Gold obtained	142 ounces
Average per ton	135 dwt

THE flour market in Japan remains inactive, sales of the products of the Japan Imperial, Nishin (Japan-China), Masuda, and Toa (East Asia) Flour Mills being unsatisfactory. About 40,000 bags of American flour are expected in Yokohama to meet contracts. In consequence the prospects for the market have become more unfavourable. Home flour is now selling at a price which eliminates profit in view of the quotation for wheat, so that it is not possible further to lower the price. The stock of American flour on the other hand, is becoming smaller.

THE LATE SISTER ALLANSON.

FUNERAL YESTERDAY.

Amidst popular demonstration of sorrow, the remains of the late Sister Maria Allanson, who died at the Italian Convent on Monday, were laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon. The cortege left the Italian Convent after 4 p.m. The procession was headed by the nephews of the deceased lady, as chief mourners, who were followed by Rev. Mother Marilouis and Sisters of the Italian Convent. A number of ladies, most of whom were past pupils of Sister Marilouis, walked behind the Sisters; the day-scholars of the Convent schools came next; they were followed by the boarders in black and blue uniform. The Portuguese orphan girls formed the next section in the solemn march, their Chinese companions coming close behind. Friends of the deceased, including a large number of Portuguese gentlemen, brought up the rear. In that order the mourners followed the hearse to the Happy Valley. Arriving at the Monument, the number of mourners was very largely augmented by over a hundred friends who desired to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. Many ladies, who carried beautiful wreaths and other floral tributes, followed the procession from the Monument.

Arriving at the cemetery gate, the coffin was borne to the grave by relatives of the deceased. The procession that was formed within the burial-ground, was headed by His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni in his Pontifical robes, who was assisted at the ceremony by the Rev. Fr. P. de Maria and Augustino, and the Rev. Fathers of the Italian, French and Spanish Missions. The Sisters of the Asile de la Ste. Enfance were also present at the graveside.

The last prayers were said by Bishop Pozzoni and at the conclusion of the blessing of the grave, the casket was lowered into its last resting place. The whole ceremony was most impressive.

A HOT SPRING.

PHENOMENON AT CHAN CHU KANG.

A hot spring has been discovered on some property at the 12th mile at Chan Chu Kang belonging to Mr. Seah Eng Keong. The spring is in a piece of swampy ground, and the water is said to be boiling hot and to smell strongly of sulphur.

When seen at the Opium Farm yesterday, says the *Singapore Free Press* of the 9th inst., Mr. Seah Eng Keong was amazed that the *Free Press* had heard of the hot spring. "How did you hear about it?" was the first thing he said. He admitted that the spring was in existence, and stated that he had sent a sample of the water to the Government Analyst for examination. Until the result of the analysis had been received, he did not think it was any use in making public the discovery.

Hot or thermal springs exist in two or three localities here only, Malacca, Nanning and Selangor being the only districts regarding which there is any reliable information. The springs are found 16 level swampy ground only, as in other countries, and are believed to possess curative purposes. The Klang spring is thus described by Mr. B. Douglas: "Near the junction of the Klang and Tase, we came on the track to Pahang. About four miles below the kampong of Sungai Tata we reached a hot spring flowing out of the basin is a small granite rock, about two or three feet above the bed of a small branch or back-water of the Klang on its left bank. The water is impregnated with sulphur, and hot enough to cook an egg or rice in; we found it too hot to test by hand. On approaching, steam is seen rising a considerable height among the trees. A short distance below are two other springs, the lowest being the coolest and oozing out of the mud. Here wild cattle—yellow and—other large game come down to wallow in the hot ground, and; to the natives say, to drink the mineral water. The natives themselves bathe in the water and use it as an internal medicine for rheumatism, with, they say, good effect. There was some bullion as of boiling.

At Ayer Panas, in Malacca, a similar spring exists. It is the centre of a paddy field, about 60 feet square, with a clear stream of water running within two feet of its edge. Temperature 122 deg. A spring at Sibu-r shows a temperature of over 100 deg; according to one writer, 130 deg; according to another. The spring in Singapore was discovered by Mr. W. A. B. Goodall, a Municipal Councillor.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 16th at 11 55 p.m.—The depression lying over Hokkaido yesterday, has moved into the Pacific, and the barometer has risen rapidly over E. Japan.
Pressure is still giving way over China, and a depression appears to be developing to the South of the Lower Yangtze.
The highest pressure is situated over the W. part of the Sea of Japan.
Moderate monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 2 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

FORECAST.
1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, E. winds, moderate; fair, mainly.
2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.
DEALING in lottery tickets is an offence according to law. Yesterday afternoon, Wan Kwan was caught selling some of the tickets in Beach Street. He paid \$50 to the Police Court, for day, for the error.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

FOOCHOW RACES.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Fochow, 15th December,
7.10 p.m.

Following are the results for the remaining races on the second day:—

The Hongkong Cup. One mile and a half.

Capt. Hope's Superb ... 1
The "Dash" Cup. Once round and a distance.Father O'Flynn's Kirkby ... 1
The Comphadore's Cup. One mile and a half.Capt. Hope's Marvellous ... 1
The Fochow Stakes. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ewo's Heraldic.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

Fochow, 16th December,
2.10 p.m.

The Chauszo Cup. One mile and a quarter.

Capt. Hope's Capital ... 1
The Criterion Stakes. One mile.Father O'Flynn's Kirkby ... 1
Ladies' Purse. Three quarters of a mile.

Capt. Hope's Capital ... 1.

[Route's.]

The Panama Canal.

LONDON, 14th December.

Prior to its inauguration, Mr. Taft will visit Panama; it is reported in connection with disquieting reports on the prospects of the canal works.

Montenegro and Austria.

Montenegro has imposed the maximum tariff on Austrian imports.

Later.

Great Britain and Turkey.

An address signed by 350 leading Members of Parliament, including Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, is being sent to the Turkish parliament on the occasion of its assembly on the 17th inst.

The address hopes that the child of a peaceful revolution will herald peace, liberty and prosperity.

A Peer's Engagement.

Earl Granard is engaged to Beatrice, daughter of the American millionaire banker, Ogden Mills.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

ALL UNITS.

Parade: At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, for infantry drill. Sergt. Downes, 3rd Middlesex Regt. will attend.

ARTILLERY UNITS.

Nos. 1 and 2 companies parade at headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 21st instant.
Nos. 3 and 4 companies parade at headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, for company training. Sergt. Moore and Eweligh, R.O.A., will attend.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Parade: At West Fort, Kowloon, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, for technical instructions.

JOINED.

Mr. J. A. Young joined the Troop on the 15th December, 1908, assigned Troop No. 65 and posted to the Troop.

Mr. G. C. Whitelaw joined the Corps on the 14th December, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,470 and posted to No. 1 Company.

RESIGNED.

Gunner H. Pearson is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, with effect from the 15th instant.

NO. 4, COMPANY H.K.V.C.

The second shoot of the series of monthly competitions which the above company is carrying out will take place at Tai Hang Range on Saturday and Sunday, the 19th and 20th instant.

WHITE HORSE TROPHY.

The above trophy will be fired for on Sunday, the 20th instant, between teams representing the Corp and the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association. Members selected to shoot should attend at King's Park Range at 10 a.m. on that date.

RIVER EXCURSION.

GERMAN PARTY'S PROPOSED TRIP TO MACAO.

On Sunday night a large number of our esteemed German fellow-citizens are proceeding on a pleasure excursion to Macao. We understand that the German Admiral will be a guest of his compatriots on the trip to the neighbouring Colony. A prominent member of the German community, when seen by a representative of this paper this afternoon, kindly stated that the excursion has no significance attached to it, beyond being a private entertainment arranged among a party of friends. We believe a river steamer has been chartered by the excursionists to convey the party to and from Macao.

THE YARN DISPUTE.

DIFFERENCES OVER THE MORTGAGE.

Sir Francis P. G. (Chief Justice) listened to further argument to-day, in the case brought by Messrs. J. J. David and Company against their compradore (Mr. Chan 'U' Chiu) to recover the sum of \$68,816.67 and interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum from the date the writ was issued and until payment or judgment; and the counter-claim to recover the sum of \$55,000, alleged to have been security deposited with the firm.

The point at issue was whether a certain clause in the mortgage could be construed and read in the mortgage.

Mr. Pollock (for the plaintiffs) argued that the two documents taken together constituted a personal covenant and that the word "all" showed that the personal liability was to extend to all monies, losses, etc., and was not limited to the value of the premises mortgaged, or the security deposited.

Sir Henry Berkeley (for the defence) said the words did not create a debt. It was not a mortgage for a debt, but a surety. The defendants said there was nothing due under the mortgage, because there was no covenant to pay.

His Lordship: I wish our conveyancers would adopt the French system of conveying. This is most complicated. If somebody would only study French conveying it would be quite simple—you simply say what you mean.

Sir Henry said the precise terms were: If you pay the losses you get back your property; if you do not pay the losses you lose your property.

His Lordship said he would deliver his judgment on the case before next Wednesday.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

FAILURE OF JAPANESE DIPLOMACY.

More than ten months have elapsed since the occurrence of the Tatsu-maru affair in February, writes the Tokyo Asahi, but the boycott movement in South China still seems to be carried on with more or less vigour. As will be seen from the recrudescence of the agitation recently at Hongkong the feeling against Japan among a certain class of Chinese is apparently very strong, and is ready to burst out on the slightest provocation. "While not ignoring the success of the Government in preventing the boycott from spreading to a wider area," continues the journal, "we must at the same time express surprise at the tardiness with which the cause of the trouble is being removed. Not a few people are of opinion that although the Japanese Government is comparatively well informed on affairs on North China and attaches much importance to them, it is not so well posted in the state of things prevailing in South China. Unfortunately, this seems only too true. Politically speaking, North China, as the seat of the Chinese Government, should of course claim the lion's share of attention, but from a commercial point of view, more importance should be attached to Middle and South China. Canton and Hongkong, as the centres of distribution in those parts of the Middle Kingdom, are the most noteworthy emporiums of trade, and as such Japan should pay the utmost attention to the state of affairs prevailing in those places. Nevertheless complaints have been made among shipping and other people who are affected, mostly by the boycott, as to the indifferent manner in which the Japanese authorities are coping with the situation engendered by the boycott movement. The greater part of Japan's trade with South China being carried on through Chinese, surprise is being expressed that such companies as the Nippon Yusen and the Toyu Kisen Kaisha, which are liberally subsidised by the Government, do not make the clamour against the Government's policy louder. There can be no manner of doubt that Japan's interests are seriously threatened owing to the incompetence of the Government.

It may be said that the boycott against America dragged on for a considerable length of time, continues the Tokyo Journal, and so it can hardly be expected that the agitation against Japan could be settled within a shorter period. It must not be forgotten, however, that the trade of America in China represents only a small percentage of her foreign trade, whereas something like 20 per cent. of Japan's total trade is done with China. Such being the case, it is the height of absurdity for Japan to idly by and witness the gradual falling-off of her trade. It is alleged that the continuance of the boycott of Japanese goods is attributable to the activity of some interested outsiders. If this is really the case, then the more reason for the Japanese authorities to do their best to effect an improvement. It falls to the lot of the Consular officials to strive to ameliorate the situation and if an increase in the membership of the Consular staff or an additional outlay of money is necessary for this purpose the Government should not be parsimonious in the granting of whatever amount is required.—Japan Chronicle.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

NEW BUILD COMPLETED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 15th December.
The new bund having been completed, the Bunding Bureau has issued a proclamation ordering all the existing bamboo and wooden jetties along the bund to be removed and iron ones to be erected in their stead.

SUNNING RAILWAY.

By the end of this year, the whole line of the Sunning Railway from Kung Yick Fao to Sam Gap Ho' Hou will be completed. The total of the paid-up capital of the Company is about \$1,700,000, of which some \$1,400,000 has been spent, leaving a balance of some \$300,000. The Sunning Railway Company now proposes to raise sufficient capital by subscription to extend the road from Kung Yick Fao to the city of Saui and thence to Kongmoo.

THE IMPERIAL MOURNING.

The twenty-seven days' full mourning on account of the death of the Emperor Kuang Hsu terminates to-day; red seals have again been resumed in all official yamens. This morning all the officials in this city assembled to perform ceremonial rites at the Imperial Temple.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

The Canton Taoist for the Development of Native Industries proposes to order the Canton Industrial Institution to make 1500 rattan chairs and place them at the different police stations for hire at low charges to the poorer classes of the people in order that they may obtain employment and thus earn a livelihood.

OPIUM-SMOKING PARAPHERNALIA DESTROYED.

Day before yesterday, a large quantity of opium-smoking apparatus, which were seized by the members of the Anti-Opium Society and the police since the prohibition of opium-smoking, was destroyed at Fatshan in a bonfire. A large crowd of a few hundred people gathered there to witness the conflagration.

INCREASE IN RAILWAY FARES.

Since the increase in fares on the Canton-Fatshan line, the number of passengers has been decreasing day after day. Availing themselves of this opportunity, two steam launch companies have placed half-a-dozen steam launches on the Canton-Fatshan line to carry passengers and they are now doing good business.

CANTON HANKOW RAILWAY.

Owing to the collection of the 2nd call on shares by the Canton-Hankow Railway Company being unsatisfactory and the delay in the work on the trunk line, the Ministry of Post and Communications at Peking has informed the superintendent of the railway that the privilege of building the Fashan-Kongmoo line cannot be granted to the Canton-Hankow Railway Company. The concession of the said line will be given to the Sunning Railway Company.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st September.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.

	1907.	1908.
Tyatam.....	0' 6" below	0' 6" below
Tyatam Byewash	28' 2" below	28' 2" below
Tyatam Intermediate	2' 4" above	2' 2" above
Pokfulum.....	2' 6" below	5' 4" below
Wong-nai-chung	2' 6" below	8' 0" below

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1907.	1908.
Tyatam.....	380,250,000	345,280,000
Tyatam Byewash.....	nil.	nil.
Tyatam Intermediate.....	309,382,000	278,651,000
Pokfulum.....	60,500,000	54,380,000
Wong-nai-chung.....	27,185,000	20,669,000

Total..... 677,313,000 618,980,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of November.

	1907.	1908.
Estimated population.....	132,081,000	134,119,000
Estimated population.....	205,860	207,640
Consumption per head per day.....	21.3	21.5

Constant supply during November in both years.

The return of consumption is subject to error owing to the difficulty of accurate measurement whilst the extension works at Albany Filter Beds are in progress.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.

	1907.	1908.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir.....	27' 5" below	22' 5" below

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1907.	1908.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir.....	127,17,000	160,108,000

Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of November:—

	1907.	1908.
Consumption.....	20,681,000	28,849,000
Estimated population.....	20,500	85,300
Consumption per head per day.....	8.5	11.2

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

This Asahi observes that trade with Manchuria is extremely depressed. Drafts drawn on Manchuria through the Osaka branch of the Specie Bank, which at the time attained between ¥500,000 and ¥600,000 in value per month, declined to ¥200,000 for last month, and drafts drawn on Manchuria on Osaka, which at one time reached ¥1,000,000, fell off to ¥150,000.

SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT EXTENSION.

In this week's Municipal Gazette the Captain-Superintendent of Police in his monthly summary of police affairs calls attention to a serious incident that took place on November 19 on the immediate boundary of the Settlement near the Harbin Road Police Station. By way of making an armed raid, writes Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Bruce, upon the smaller gambling fraternity who have for months past been allowed to flourish in this district, the local police were permitted to open modern rifle fire into the crowd upon the immediate border of the Settlement. "The range of such rifles as were used," he adds, "is any distance up to 2,000 yards, and what the result might have been in the Settlement had the greatest good luck not followed this promiscuous fusillade is easily imagined by those acquainted with the trajectory of modern rifles." From the report which appeared in our columns at the time it will be remembered that, after a series of ineffectual efforts on the part of the newly established Chinese police, to eject certain gamblers from this district, an attempt was made on the day in question to deal with them *vis armis*. A posse of constables fully armed was dispatched to the haunts, and when the gamblers showed signs of resistance a general order to fire was given. The police are said to have used their rifles freely, but with apparently little effect upon the gamblers. No casualties among the latter are reported; but the general fusillade resulted in the death of two innocent children who were shot, while a third received a sword cut upon the forehead. Regarding this affray, it is stated that no steps have been taken on the part of the Paoshan authorities to bring those responsible for this tragedy to justice, and there would seem to be a tendency to regard it as, perhaps, a regrettable incident but otherwise not out of the ordinary experience of police work.

Such an incident serves to round off with telling effect the long series of arguments which have been adduced in favour of an extension of the present boundary. In the hope of thwarting the natural expansion of the Settlement the Chinese authorities have established on the north side a cordon of small yamens beyond our borders. To these have been added a body of police, who in order that they may have the semblance of a trained force, have recently been armed with modern rifles. For many months there have frequently been either actual conflicts or a clashing of authority between the Chinese and Municipal police forces, and if into this state of tension is to be introduced the additional danger of modern rifles, liable to be let off at a moment's notice, with no justification whatever, the situation becomes serious. From the incident that took place on November 19 it has to be inferred that the police sent out to raid the gambling dens were not only improperly trained and undisciplined, but were subject to little or no control by officers on the spot. Their operations against the lawless characters that infest the Paoshan district—salt smugglers, river thieves, loafers and kindred spirits—show a consistent lack of success, with the result that the menace from this neighbourhood to the Settlement tends to increase. At the same time a further danger threatens from the insalubrious conditions obtaining in this and the Chapel district. It is as prejudicial to the interests of the Settlement to keep on its boundaries a breeding ground for disease as it is to allow most of the dangerous characters from the country around to be attracted within or just outside limits.

An extension of the Settlement is asked for in no spirit of aggression. The expansion of such a city as Shanghai, the main trading centre of this part of the Far East, cannot be restricted artificially, and as things are to-day neither Chinese nor foreigners can have reason to be satisfied with existing arrangements. Nothing that is bound to be a constant source of friction between the two sections of the community should be tolerated, longer than is necessary. China and the Powers with special interests in the Far East are equally concerned to avoid embittered relations, and from the former's point of view the present base of contention is not worth sacrificing the goodwill of foreign nations at this juncture. The advantages accruing to China from the districts immediately beyond the Settlement are slight, or non-existent. She derives no revenue from the foreign residents who are continually acquiring fresh property in these parts, and she experiences considerable difficulty, coupled with no small expense, in attempting even the inadequate measure of administration now in vogue. Sentiment, rather than practical disadvantages, prove the main obstacle to settlement extension. A formal demand to the Government from the foreign representatives must almost inevitably be met with a refusal, in view of the fear that such a step would give to the forces of opposition and unrest. On the other hand the Chinese living within the Settlement and beyond are not insensible to the advantages to be derived from living under Western administration. If their innermost feelings could be given free vent, they would be found strong supporters of extension. The growing lawlessness of these outlying districts, as well as the lack of the physical comforts available on this side of the boundary, is viewed with ever widening uneasiness. To these residents, therefore, we ought to be able to look for the first practical move towards a final and equitable adjustment of Settlement limits. A continuation of existing conditions points almost inevitably to an ultimate crisis, which it is in the interests of all parties to avoid. The incident furnished by the death of two innocent children at the hands of the Chinese police should provide a powerful lever for immediate action in the matter of the regulation of our boundaries.—N. G. Daily News.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS Requiring Accommodation at the Race Course are requested to apply to the undersigned.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1908. [1085]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SANDER WIELER AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as merchants, have on the 25th day of November, 1908, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The representation of two ducks on a river, of Chinese landscape with a Pagoda on both sides and of some mountains in the background.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants, forthwith, in respect of the following goods:—

1. LK GOODS (not included in classes 30 & 31) IN CLASS 12.

A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 15th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Applicants,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on SATURDAY, the 19th December, 1908, at 11 A.M. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, Comprising:—

SEX TANTS, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, BILLIARD BALLS, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, PLATES, CLARIONETS, CLOCKS, CAMERAS, DRESSING CASES, SUIT CLOTHES, UMBRELLAS, MACINTOSHES, DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, ELECTRICAL BATTERIES, SUNDRY JEWELRY.

ALSO GENUINE OLD "RESTORE" VIOLIN, SURVIVORS' THEODORE and LEVEL, 1 POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS containing a lot of Rare Stamps.

AND ONE 18K GOLD CHRONOMETER WATCH by Sewell, Liverpool. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 16th December, 1908. [1083]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on SATURDAY, the 19th December, 1908, at 2.30 P.M. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATED AND GLASS WARE.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 16th December, 1908. [1084]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 21st and 22nd December, 1908, at 10 A.M. at H.M. Naval Establishments.

SUNDRY OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, Comprising:—

OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL STORES: Iron Blocks, Hoses, Lamps and Lanterns, Tools, Old Iron and Metal, Electric Cables, Old Boats, Steam Hammer, Coal Backs, Canvas Bags, Old India-Rubber, Old Leather, Caps, Matting, Old Boats, Furniture, &c.

OLD and SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES: Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of Electro-plated Articles), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Oak Slaves, &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers, Hongkong, 16th December, 1908. [1036]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Storage will be open at 20 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

W. FARLANE, Manager, [1085]

Intimations.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF

OIL-PAINTINGS

(By CELEBRATED FRENCH ARTISTS), to be held at the CITY HALL (ST. ANDREW'S), on the 18th and 19th DECEMBER, 1908.

Admission.....50 cents.

Proceeds to be divided between the Hongkong Benevolent Society and the Tung Wah Hospital.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1908. [1066]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 8, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park.

The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking-Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members. Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,

24, Piccadilly, W.
London, 19th August, 1908. [766]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [148]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

3.00 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m.	to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m.	to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m.	to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days:—

Saturdays.

Extra cars at 9.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

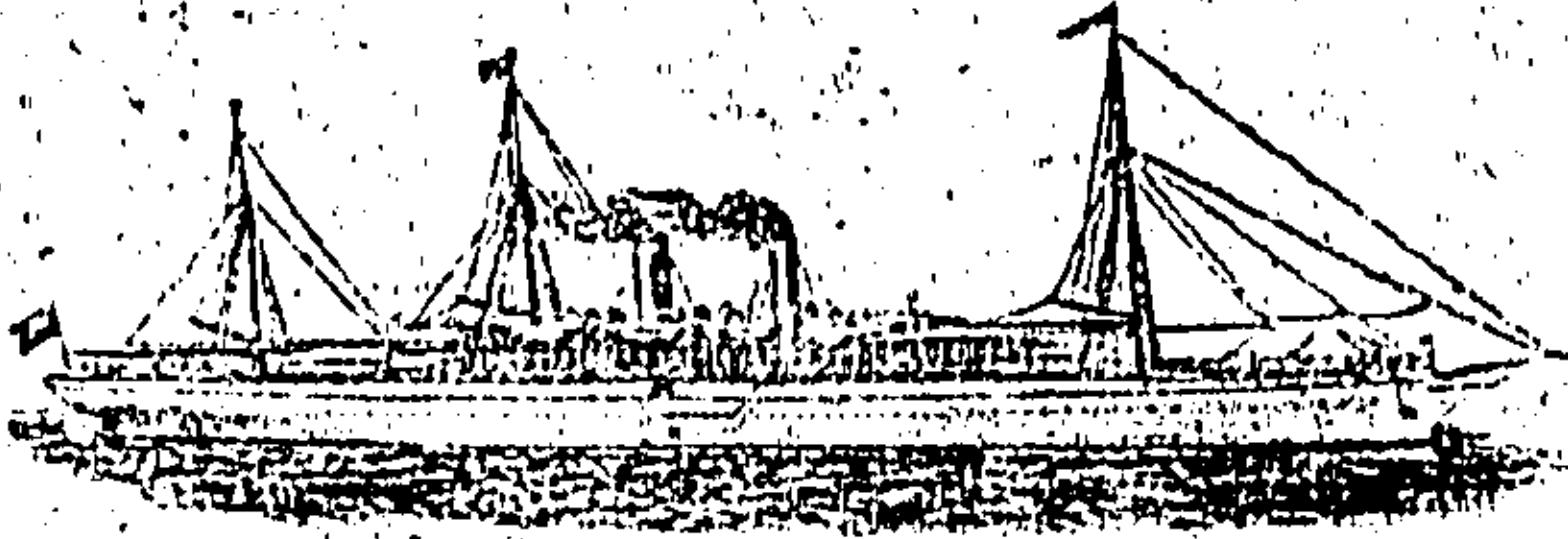
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPEROR OF INDIA	6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 8th, 1909.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 5th
EMPEROR OF CHINA	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th
MONTEAGLE	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th
EMPEROR OF INDIA	6,000	SATURDAY, Mar. 13th	April 2nd
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	6,000	SATURDAY, April 10th	April 30th

"EMPEROR" steamships will leave Hongkong at 7 A.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, HAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10 Hongkong to London, Intermediate, do " £40. " £44.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all ports and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Ship	Destination	Day	Time
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	SHANGHAI	FRIDAY, 18th Dec.	Noon
SHANGHAI	CHOYANG	FRIDAY, 18th Dec.	Noon
MANILA	CHOYANG	FRIDAY, 18th Dec.	4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	NAISANG	MONDAY, 21st Dec.	Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	NAISANG	THURSDAY, 24th Dec.	Noon
MANILA	YUENSANG	THURSDAY, 24th Dec.	4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Occurring 14 Days.

The steamers *Katsunag*, *Namsang* and *Pongang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

Telephone No. 61, Hongkong, 16th December, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	17th Dec., 4 P.M.
BATAVIA, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"KUEICHO"	17th " " 10 A.M.
HAIPHONG	"HUPH"	17th " " 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	18th " " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	"TAIYUAN"	21st " " "
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHENAN"	21st " " "
SHANGHAI	"TAKING"	22nd " 3 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	29th " " "

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36, Hongkong, 16th December, 1908.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 19th Dec., at Noon.
ROBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 26th Dec., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1908.

Shipping—Steamer.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN, PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELTA," Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this (or BOMBAY, &c.) on SATURDAY, the 19th December, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Mongolia*, 9,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Mormora*, due in London on 6th February, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1908.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Ship	Tons	Captain	To Sail
Kumeric	6,232	Cowley	Dec. 17
Laveric	4,789	Boyd	Jan. 14
Bowric	4,445	Mathie	Feb. 11
Suoric	6,232	Shotton	Mar. 11

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents, Queen's Building, Hongkong, 15th December, 1908.

(19-20)

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN," Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1908.

(1079)

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TONKIN," Captain Charbonnel, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 21st inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to P. NALIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1908.

(14)

STREAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. OWSE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$3.50

Meals.....\$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 1, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 16th Dec., 1908.

(10)

Shipping—Steamer.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK: S.S. "LENNOX".....22nd Dec.

FOR NEW YORK Only: S.S. "SIKH".....26th Dec.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK: S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE".....15th Jan.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1908.

(104)

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA SUZ CANAL.

With liberty to call at Malabar Coast.

THE Steamship

"INDRAWADI," Captain Williams, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, 5th January.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., Agents (India Line, Ltd.), Hongkong, 12th December, 1908.

(1072)

Intimations.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of Wales, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly hairless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing delicate some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, fine toned manner. In order to take special precautions against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minutest a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

(304)

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIAMSEN & CO.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1907.

(11)

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

司公隆廣李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1907.

(1722)

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the great new discovery of our day, which is so simple, so natural, so easily understood, so comfortable and so happy in its action, that it has been called the greatest discovery of our time.

It is a discovery which has been made by a man who has been a student of the human body for many years, and who has been a student of the human mind for many years.

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COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London-Bank T.T.	118 1/2
Do. demand	118 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	118 1/2
France-Bank T.T.	2 1/2
Do. demand	2 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	2 1/2
America-Bank T.T.	41
Germany-Bank T.T.	12 1/2
India T.T.	12 1/2
Do. demand	12 1/2
Shanghai-Bank T.T.	12 1/2
Singapore-Bank T.T.	12 1/2
Japan-Bank T.T.	12 1/2
Java-Bank T.T.	12 1/2
4 months' sight L/O.	118 1/2
4 months' sight L/O.	118 1/2
3 months' sight San Francisco & New York	118 1/2
4 months' sight do.	121
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	118 1/2
4 months' sight France	2 1/2
6 months' sight do.	2 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	2 1/2
Bar Silver	22 1/2
Bank of England rate	2 1/2
Sovereign	11 1/2

SHIPPING AND MAELS

MAILS.

German (<i>Der Ringer</i>) 16th inst.
French (<i>Tonkin</i>) 21st inst.
Canadian (<i>Empress of Japan</i>) 31st inst.

The *s.s. Craigvar* sailed from Seattle on 15th inst., for Hongkong via Moji.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 2,501, P. M. B. Lake, 15th Dec.—Moji 11th Dec; Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Heliopolis, Br. s.s., 2,967, Wiseman, 15th Dec.—Chungking 10th Dec, Ballast—G. L. & Co.
Shantung, Br. s.s., 1,000, G. Genswisch, 15th Dec.—Bangkok 6th Dec, Rice and Fish—B. & S.
Persia, Aust. s.s., 3,779, G. Bartlett, 15th Dec.—Tientsin 27th Dec and Singapore 8th Dec.—S. W. & Co.
Tiger, Ger. gunboat, Kass, 15th Dec.—Amoy 13th Dec.
Hongkong Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,451, H. S. Smith, 15th Dec.—San Francisco 17th Nov. and Shanghai 13th Dec. Mails and Gen.—T. K. & Co.
Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,171, J. S. Roach, 16th Dec.—Swatow 15th Dec, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Glenavon, Br. s.s., 2,726, B. Woolfenden, 16th Dec.—London 26th Oct, Gen.—McG. Bros. & Co.
Palermo, Br. s.s., 2,597, J. B. Ferguson, 16th Dec.—Fochow 14th Dec, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
John Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,022, Y. Kaburaki, 16th Dec.—Swatow 12th Dec, Gen.—O. S. K. Co.
Koon Shing, Br. s.s., 1,333, W. G. G. Leach, 16th Dec.—Shanghai 13th Dec, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Vesuvius, Aust. cruiser, 2,141, P. F. 16th Dec.—Shanghai 13th Dec.
Choi King, Br. s.s., 1,032, J. Bruhn, 16th Dec.—Bangkok 10th Dec, Rice—B. & S.
Yalshing, Br. s.s., 1,424, M. Courtney, 16th Dec.—Chefoo 9th Dec, and Weihaiwei 11th Dec.—M. M.
Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 742, J. Pannier, 16th Dec.—Haiphong and Port, 11th Dec, Gen.—A. R. M.
Chenau, Br. s.s., 1,340, Wavell, 16th Dec.—Shanghai 13th Dec, Gen.—B. & S.
Feiching, Br. s.s., 980, R. C. Paramore, 16th Dec.—Canton 15th Dec, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

<i>Cl. v. J. J. J.</i> for Haiphong.
<i>Chiyun</i> , for Shanghai.
<i>Haimun</i> , for Swatow.
<i>Tingyang</i> , for Shanghai.
<i>Look</i> , for Swatow.
<i>Palermo</i> , for Singapore.
<i>Chongking</i> , for Canton.
<i>Koonshing</i> , for Canton.
<i>Merip</i> , for Amoy.
<i>Fausang</i> , for Hongkong.
<i>Kiangching</i> , for Kaito.
<i>Glenavon</i> , for Shanghai.

Departures.

<i>Green</i> , for Europe.
<i>Kwang</i> , for Shanghai.
<i>Yihar</i> , for Newcastle.
<i>Yanfang</i> , for Swatow.
<i>Amoy</i> , for Hainan.
<i>Zenith</i> , for Tegal.
<i>Haimun</i> , for Swatow.
<i>Merip</i> , for Amoy.
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